U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of Supply
Reports & Special Programs Division
821 Market Street, Room 555
San Francisco 3, California
Western Region

Approx. Time 15 min.
Sept. 5, 1945
District & State Directors
Can Fit to Alloted Time

FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM -- AT HOME AND ABROAD
(R&SPD SCRIPT NO. 75)

Use of this weekly series has been cleared for time by the Office of War Information over the following radio stations: Z-Bar Network, Montana, KRBM, Bozeman; KGIR, Butte; KPFA, Helena; KFBC, Cheyenne, Wyoming; KDYL, Salt Lake City, Utah; KPHO, Phoenix, Arizona; KXL, Portland, Oregon; KIDO, Boise, and KRLC, Lewiston, Idaho; KGA, Spokane, Washington.

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District and State Directors are urged to time all scripts in advance. News Releases from this office are a good source of additional news items:

SUBJECT: Food Orders
Price-Support

All music directions are purely optional, but would add finish to broadcast.

MUSIC UP AND UNDER

ANNCR: Good _____, friends. We bring you another in our weekly broadcasts about food. Now that Victory is here, everyone of us wants to do everything he or she can, to help this great nation of ours in the reconversion to peacetime living. Our government still has a tremendous food management job ahead. How is it handling this job? And what can you do to help? You'll find out if you listen each week to:

OS: FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM.....AT HOME AND ABROAD.

ANNCR: Yes, friends, food is still fighting for freedom....Victory over the Nazis and the Nips has not solved the world's food problems. In every country where Axis tyranny has left its mark, was must be waged against starvation....and want.

OS: These are the reasons we at home must continue to expect shortages of some foods....why we can't throw all food rationing out the window right now. As President Truman has said, "There can be no lasting peace in a hungry world."

ANNCR: And now, here is _____ of the _____ Office of Supply, U. S. Department of Agriculture, to give us more news on our changing food picture. And it certainly is changing these days----all for the good, if you ask me.

OS: No one can disagree on that, _____. In fact, soon after Japan accepted the Potsdam surrender terms, Department officials in Washington began going over war food orders with a fine tooth comb.

ANNCR: And, now....no more war food orders....

OS: Well, it wasn't quite that fast, nor that simple. Naturally there was close consultation with the armed forces on food needs for occupation forces...but I'll admit...food orders have been terminated almost faster than I can keep track of them. However, quite a number are still in effect.

ANNCR: Then, guess I'd better not ask you to give us a brief summary of the orders that have been cancelled.

OS: I'm quite sure you'd better not...for one thing, our listeners would find it very boring...for another, most of them have an idea themselves that certain controls have been lifted, just from the changes in ration point values.

ANNCR: That's true...butter down to 12 points, so I suppose that means the Government isn't buying as much butter...

OS: More than that, _____. The USDA has terminated the set-aside order on butter. Under this order, creameries were required to set aside a specific percentage of their butter products for sale to Government agencies. The set-aside of 20 percent was effective all through August, but there will be no set-aside for September.

ANNCR: Well, then, do you suppose points will go still lower?

CS: I wouldn't be able to answer that one, _____. However, it seems doubtful for a while. Besides, it's a little early in the game to expect point-free butter, wouldn't you say? After all, the main purpose of rationing is to give everyone an equal share of the available supply. We've all got a pretty big appetite for butter these days...and this is the time of the year, you must remember, when butter production begins slacking off.

ANNCR: So it is. Well, with meat points lower, too, it should mean a little more butter for civilians.

CS: No question about that. However, since we do have a normal decline of butter production during fall and winter months, the termination of the set-aside, as you bring out, will probably result in just that -- a small increase in the civilian supply.

ANNCR: Say, can you call to mind just a few of the war food orders that have been terminated?...some that our listeners would be particularly interested in...

CS: One that probably hit housewives just right is the termination of the set-aside on pork shoulder and loin cuts...

ANNCR: Me, too. Oh, for that day when the new pig comes to market and we can have bacon and eggs every day, instead of just on Sundays if we're lucky enough to get it.

CS: I might add here, however, that lard is now the only pork product on which there is a government set-aside. And most of us understand the whys and wherefores on that set-aside.....

ANNCR: You're right...we do....the shortage of fats and oils...and here's where I get in a plug for fat salvage, under my own power, and without any coaching from you. The Government may be terminating war food orders on some items, but I hope every housewife has put herself under orders to save every bit of used kitchen fat and turn it in to the butcher. Now, folks, back to our friend,_____, from the Office of Supply.

OS: Well done,_____, and thanks for the reminder to our listeners. Fats and oils is one group of foods on which there has been no change since the Jap surrender....unless it's a change in the wrong direction. And there has been a change in the wrong direction.

ANNCR: Is the supply situation getting any worse?

OS: Let's just say, it is still "worse"....No, the change in the wrong direction has to do with a considerable decrease in used fat collections... an alarming decrease, which began soon after V-E day last June...and has continued. Unless the housewives in this state, and throughout the nation, can make a little better record than they did before V-E Day, we are not going to hit that 270 million pound goal this year....

ANNCR: Hummm....not so good...because, if I remember correctly, used kitchen fats are necessary to the manufacture of a lot of civilian articles.

OS: Right you are. The sooner we get our used fat collections back up to where they should be, the better chance we have of seeing some of the pre-war products we've been waiting for back on the market (PAUSE) Now, continuing this discussion of terminated war food orders....It won't be very long before there'll be whipping cream on the market....

ANNCR: But what good will that do at this time of year...the strawberry season is over....

OS: Don't let that worry you...I'm sure there'll be plenty of uses for whipping cream between now and next spring when the new crop of strawberries comes in....Housewives will be glad to know that all wartime controls on the sale of heavy cream and the use of butterfat in producing frozen desserts have been removed.

ANNCR: Not only whipping cream...but bona fide ice cream.

OS: Yes, However, while whipping cream will probably be available to the public at once, there are still shortages of other ingredients...so there may not be any great increase in frozen dairy foods right away. And if more butterfat is used in cream, it can't also be used in making butter...so here's another reason why butter is still on the ration list, ...and will be for a while.

ANNCR: And these restrictions on butterfat can all be removed because the military is no longer buying butter...

OS: That's the answer. When the Japs surrendered, the armed forces had sufficient stocks to meet requirements for some time, on the basis of reduced personnel. You see, the flush butter production season is just over and the armed forces had followed the usual policy of making heaviest purchases during periods of peak production.

ANNCR: Whipped cream....ice cream....more butter....quite a present for the American people so soon after V-J Day. We're a lucky people, all right. Funny....haven't had real whipped cream for so long, I kinda forget what it's for...guess it won't take me long to remember, though.

OS: That's the way it is for a lot of people...just like that first full tank of gas on August 15....it took a little while to get used to the idea of plenty of gas...I knew some folks who just filled up their tanks and then went home again....didn't have any special place to go, because they'd been so used to "not" going special places.

ANNCR: How true...but it didn't take long to get back in the old habits of driving instead of walking...

OS: And that's how it is with food. We haven't had any real privations, in terms of going hungry. Now that we're going back on a peacetime diet... we'll probably feel a little foolish to have ever complained about no bacon....or no steaks...nr nor butter.

ANNCR: 'Course the people who'll really appreciate our peacetime diet are the fellows in our armed forces who come back from overseas.

OS: In fact, they've appreciated our wartime diet a whole lot more than we did ourselves. And speaking of wartime diets, we're still on one, as far as cheddar cheese is concerned. There's been some reduction in the set-aside during September...it's down to 40 percent of production. And this lower set-aside is possible as a result of reduced military requirements.

ANNCR: But American cheddar is still "going to war". Any chance of cheddar going off the ration list?

OS: You do ask me more questions that I can't answer....I can't give the answers on rationing. That's up to OPA. But I do know that export needs for cheddar are expected to continue at least as high as in the past. Therefore, the set-aside will probably be necessary during both the fall and winter months.

ANNCR: I think we can take that one in our stride, _____. You don't suppose there's any danger of our running into TOO MUCH food...with all these restrictions lifted....

OS: I very much doubt that. Of course, we have a potato supply right now... and one coming up this fall...that's a bit on the "too much" side, because of transportation difficulties...and the lack of sufficient refrigerator cars. In terms of what we could all eat, if the potatoes could be evenly distributed throughout the entire country, we probably wouldn't have any too many potatoes.

ANNCR: Then, right now, what's to prevent potatoes from piling up in some of the producing areas?....I remember you mentioned on a recent broadcast that the government was buying some potatoes but that it would take an increase in consumption to get the crop marketed without waste....

CS: Price-support has put a bottom on the farmers' market. And that's what will happen with other crops, due to the price-support measures which Congress enacted early in the war period.

ANNCR: You mean that price-support will continue after the war....

CS: So the law provides...after all, you can't turn the production of farm crops on and off like a faucet. When the farmers planted their crops for 1945, for instance, they didn't know how long the war would last. They planted acreages in line with what the government told them was needed to meet war needs. Obviously, when the harvest is all in, if there's been a change in demand for certain crops, we would have a very bad situation, if some kind of price-support were not available. So, Congress provided that price-support would continue for two years after the cessation of hostilities.

ANNCR: And, as yet, President Truman hasn't announced the cessation of hostilities.....

CS: That's right. Thus farmers can be sure of some assistance during the reconversion period, so that the farm depression experienced after World War I will not be repeated.

ANNCR: And we don't want any depressions, on the farms or in the cities.

CS: Whether consumers realize it or not, price-support has helped to give us the wide variety of foods we've had during the war -- and also it has enabled farmers to meet, and in many cases, surpass war production goals,

ANNCR: You mean that because there was no threat of a falling market...and farmers knew they could meet production costs, since they did have price protection...that they could just go ahead with maximum production.

OS: Something like that. Let's remember that during this war period, farmers have had the same higher costs of operation...and many of the same higher living costs that city folks have had. It has cost them more to produce a pound of beef...or grow a bushel of corn than in pre-war days.

ANNCR: Is this price-support handled in just one way...I mean, by government purchases at certain levels?

OS: No...loans are one phase of price-support. Loans are made to farmers through the Commodity Credit Corporation. These loans represent the difference between the investment the farmers had to make in the crops... the price they'd have to charge for them...and an equitable market price for consumers to pay. Loans will be the price-support measure for the late potato crop which comes to market in a month or so.

ANNCR: Instead of purchases like the government's making now on the intermediate crop.

OS: That's right.

ANNCR: I suppose the Department of Agriculture officials decide which measure will accomplish the purposes of the program best, and also which is the most feasible, depending on the kind of crop....

OS: Also which measure will best meet the provisions of price-support legislation...and at the same time, maintain the healthiest market situation. Another form of price-support is direct payments to farmers, as in the case of milk. Here, the farmer is paid directly in proportion to his production. The payment is made to offset increased costs of feed which he incurs by increasing milk production.

ANNCR: Certainly, food prices have gone up during the war, just as other costs have had to go up. But we haven't had anything like the dollar a dozen for eggs...and ninety cents a pound for butter that so many folks remember during World War I. Seems to me, that's very concrete evidence that the combination of price support for farmers...plus price control...has given us enough food to win the war....

OS: ....And also to win the peace...in terms of providing liberated areas with food until their own production can fill their needs.

ANNCR: Yes, I guess you can say we're pretty well set, in terms of our food supply, (PAUSE) There you have it, friends, this week's report on home front food activities. _____, of the district Office of Supply, Commodity Credit Corporation, will be back again soon (next week at this same time) to give you current news and information on FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM.....AT HOME AND ABROAD. This broadcast on America's wartime food program is presented especially for_____farmers and consumers.

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SUBJECT: New State Set-Up
Food Distribution Advisory Committees

All music directions are purely optional, but would add finish to broadcast.

MUSIC UP AND UNDER

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PMA: FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM.....AT HOME AND ABROAD.

ANNCR: Yes, friends, food is still fighting for freedom...Victory over the Nazis and the Nips has not solved the world's food problems. In every country where Axis tyranny has left its mark, war must be waged against starvation....and want.

PMA: These are the reasons we at home must continue to expect shortages of some foods...why we can't throw all food rationing out the window right now. As President Truman has said, "There can be no lasting peace in a hungry world."

ANNCR: And now, here is _____, assistant state director for the Production and Marketing Administration, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture .....say, _____, that's a new title you have, isn't it?

PMA: Right you are. You remember that the U. S. Department of Agriculture has been reorganizing. A number of production and marketing agencies, about 14, are being consolidated under one agency...the Production and Marketing Administration. Until recently, the set-up had been completed only at the Washington, D. C. level...and now the field set-up has been established.

ANNCR: I see. Well, what does this all mean, in your case?

PMA: Perhaps, I'd better explain a little. To begin with, both production and marketing programs of the U. S. Department of Agriculture will be handled by state offices of the PMA. In 30 states, including all the western states, field activities previously handled by the State Triple-A....the Agricultural Adjustment Administration...and the State Office of Supply are now under a PMA State Director. As former Office of Supply State Director, I will now serve as Assistant State Director for PMA,handling marketing programs and related activities.

ANNCR: What sort of programs?

PMA: About the same ones I've been handling...primarily school lunch, direct distribution, "A" Awards until they are completed...fat salvage as long as it is necessary...and other food use and preservation programs.

ANNCR: Sounds to me, then, as if the work of the State Triple-A and your former Office of Supply, has just been consolidated into one set-up.

PMA: Yes...it seems to be working out that way. The State Triple-A Committees will continue to carry on as they have, with the agricultural conservation and crop insurance programs. The new State PMA director will be responsible mainly for production programs...aside from his work as over-all supervisor of the new agency.

ANNCR: Then, except for the new title, looks like things are going on much the same for you, _____.

PMA: That's about it. You might say that this is the "reconversion" period for Federal agricultural agencies.

ANNCR: Thanks for that explanation, _____...Now, perhaps, we should introduce the special guests you've brought to the broadcast....will you do the honors, _____?

PMA: Very glad to. We're giving a special salute today to the _____ Area Food Distribution Advisory Committee, and to all the other area committees in our state, and in the nation. So we have as our guests, _____ of _____, who represents the _____, on this committee, and _____ of _____ representing _____.

ANNCR: And, say, before you gentlemen get deep in a discussion of wartime and post-war problems of food distribution, I know our listeners would very much like to know just what your committee is all about....

PMA: This gives me an opportunity, _____, to tell folks how helpful
(anncr)
this local group has been to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and to the people themselves. During the war, a lot of individuals, both on the homefront and the battlefront, went ahead, doing a job that had to be done, without much fanfare. You might call such people "unsung heroes"....because they'll never get much recognition...for one thing, nobody knows what they've done, and they are too modest to tell anyone. Fortunately, we have special awards which give recognition to the courage and valor of our fighting men. And we have had an "A" award program to reward both management and labor in food processing industries. Other industries in war production have received the Army-Navy "E". The housewife gets four cents and two red points for every pound of used kitchen fats she turns in. But like other unsung heroes she has had to shoulder many mental and physical responsibilities in wartime, for which

(cont'd)

PMA:(cont'd) there is no reward, except the knowledge of a job well done for her family and her country. As a matter of fact, I could probably go on for several hours listing "unsung heroes" on the home front and the jobs they've done. On this list would be the food distribution advisory committee...composed of representatives of local groups engaged in some phase of food distribution....wholesalers...retailers...shippers.... all the people who help to get the food from farmer to consumer. A good many of you may never have heard of this committee. Briefly, it's job has been to meet once a month and more often in emergencies to help the government solve local and national problems of food distribution so you and your family would be as well-fed as possible during wartime. I really hadn't meant to make a speech, but...well, perhaps it's about time somebody made a speech for this committee. You know, it's a wonder my good friend, _____ (anncr), didn't interrupt me long ago.

ANNCR: Perhaps, _____, you should confess that it was a put-up job.

PMA: Okey....I told you I wanted to give a little tribute to the committee ....just a minute or so...and you've had that stop watch of yours out...

ANNCR: (Interrupting) And your minute or so is up, _____. I'm very sure our listeners would like a kind of inside-story on how the _____ area committee has helped with local food problems...

PMA: Well, there's no better a storyteller on that subject, than _____.

1st FDAC: Thanks, _____ (PMA), but after that speech of yours....I hope I'll do you justice. At our meetings we go over, item by item, the state of our local food supply....which foods are short...which ones we have a local surplus of....and so on. The information is put together in a food adequacy report.

PMA: And then the report from this area is added to area reports from the rest of the state and the western region. This full report is sent to USDA offices in Washington, D. C. There it is digested, along with reports from other parts of the country. Through these committees, the government has known, throughout the war, just where there were local shortages and local abundances of both processed and fresh foods, _____, you look as if you have something to add....

2nd FDAC: Perhaps, _____, we should explain, by way of example, that during rationing when there were too many stringbeans piled up on grocers' shelves and in warehouses, these food adequacy reports brought out this information. So when the government received similar reports from most market centers of the country, it took an inventory of the various needs of the armed forces, civilians and our allies for this product. Then, when it looked as if we had too many stringbeans backed up, this canned vegetable was made point-free, while many other vegetables carried high point values.

PMA: And I'm sure everyone can well imagine how important, and helpful these food adequacy reports were during the war period, when our distribution system was subject to so many dislocations....

1st FDAC: And that term "dislocation", could mean anything from lack of freight cars to lack of storage space or labor. What's more, we're not through with "dislocations" in food distribution.

PMA: You're certainly right on that. These days, our transportation system is still under terrific pressure because of the redeployment of equipment and troops...and the separation of men from the armed forces... to say nothing of the shortage of labor in our transportation system to repair and man equipment.

2nd FDAC: And, it seems to me, we'll have problems of food distribution for quite awhile, even though rationing is now limited to meat and fats and oils and soon meat will be off the list. Because demand for food is just as great....

1st FDAC: Well, this situation with the potato crop is a good example, _____. Under normal times the distribution mechanism of the country could handle a bumper crop more easily. We'd still have to encourage our customers to eat more potatoes...but we wouldn't have the pile-up in the areas of heavy production that we're having now, particularly in the state of Washington.

ANNCR: Excuse me for interrupting, gentlemen, but am I right on this point?... While in the past, these food distribution advisory committees have been working to solve wartime problems, their job is going on, in peacetime.

PMA: Well, you can see that during the reconversion period, there may not be the same urgency attached to the work of these committees, in terms of war needs. However, from the standpoint of getting food properly distributed...of preventing market gluts or the uneven distribution of various foods, as _____(1st FDAC) brought out, while the military campaign is over, the war emergency is still with us. We're going to have to put as much energy into peacetime problems of food distribution as we have in wartime problems....if some of the very things our boys have been fighting for are to be preserved.

2nd FDAC: For instance, _____, there's this matter of food sales...the
(PMA)
return of excess food stocks purchased by the government for military, lend-lease and similar war needs. Now the U. S. Department of Agriculture is offering many items to bidders all over the country. A lot of the food is for salvage....that is, it's unfit for human consumption, and can only go into livestock feed or certain industrial uses. But some of the food is edible. So an effort is made to release and divert such items to areas where they are needed most.

PMA: One way the government finds out where such areas are, is through the monthly food adequacy reports of these committees.

2nd FDAC: We've been talking mainly about having more of something than we need. I'd like to point out that it has taken as much, if not more work, to get a car of potatoes or a shipment of butter brought in to us from a surplus area, back when we had acute shortages of these foods.

1st FDAC: You're certainly right about that. You know, I'm a little at a loss to explain to folks just what we do, because our action at the local level is pretty much in the nature of recommendations...It's only when our report gets added to the reports from other large trade areas, that our local suggestions really count for something.

2nd FDAC: I'm inclined to disagree there, _____. Because many times, by working through the State and regional Office of Supply, we've been able to solve a good many of our problems.

PMA: And may I add my two-cents' worth, gentlemen? The State reports, and from what I'm told, this holds true for regional reports...often indicate trends or changes which may prove to be a trouble spot on a national scale later on. Through these food adequacy reports, as I see it, the various government agencies concerned with food have been able to prevent some trouble spots...and to take care of a situation before it runs away from us. Of course, all this may seem like a lot of intangibles to our listeners.

1st FDAC: Well, it might help, though, to point out that we have concerned ourselves with the negative side of the picture first...with poor distribution, transportation, and storage...and with lack of labor... as these conditions affect our local food supply. At our meetings, there's a roll call of various commodities, and members check the supplies they have. When each member has given his report, the final entry may be made...for instance opposite canned peas, the entry would be "adequate"...or "abundant"...or, as back in the days of shortages, "no stocks".

2nd FDAC: So, when these reports, listing the status of each item, get to both the regional and national offices, government officials can go right down the line, to find out who's short or long on each important food.

PMA: And during wartime, when such reports showed the necessity for changes in wartime regulations...in food orders, or ration point values...these changes could be made, provided they didn't affect direct war food supplies.

2nd FDAC: To cite another example...when tomato juice piled up last March it was found that the surplus of this item was rather widespread, when all the reports reached Washington. So, with this fact at hand, plus others concerning expected supplies, military and lend-lease needs and so on... a lowering of point values on tomato juice was justified.

PMA: In other words, the food industry itself has worked with government to help set the point values of various foods during wartime.

ANNCR: Well, from your discussion, gentlemen, I'd say that these food distribution advisory committees have acted as a clearing house for information on all phases of food distribution.

1st FDAC: And that has worked both ways...in getting information <u>to</u> the government and <u>from</u> the government.

ANNCR: I'm sure our listeners would like to know the men who have contributed their time and energy to this important activity.

PMA: That's easily taken care of. As we've said, _____ here represents _____ and _____, the _____ group. The remainder of the committee is made up of (list members and group each represents.)

ANNCR: And there you have it, friends, this week's report on homefront food activities. As guests on today's broadcast, we were pleased to have with us, _____ and _____. Listen in next week (again soon) at this same time for another report from _____ of the Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture. This broadcast on America's food program is presented especially for _____ farmers and consumers.

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SUBJECT: Potato Loans
Fat Salvage

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ANNCR: Good _____, friends. We bring you another in our weekly broadcasts about food. Now that Victory is here, everyone of us wants to do everything he or she can, to help this great nation of ours in the reconversion to peacetime living. Our government still has a tremendous food management job ahead. How is it handling this job? And what can you do to help? You'll find out if you listen each week to:

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PMA: These are the reasons we at home must continue to expect shortages of some foods...why we can't throw all food rationing out the window right now. As President Truman has said. "There can be no lasting peace in a hungry world."

ANNCR: And now, here is_____, assistant state director for the Production and Marketing Administration in_____(state), to give us some current news on the food front.

PMA: Today's news is really old news....we haven't been getting the intermediate potato crop off the market like we'd hoped to. From August 1 to September 12, the U. S. Department of Agriculture purchased nearly 4,700 carloads of potatoes, under the price-support program. About half of these have gone into storage.

ANNCR: And we still have to worry about potatoes after all those purchases by the government.....

PMA: Yes. And the only way to get them off the market is through increased consumption and government loans. Consumers can help by eating more potatoes. And farmers who grow the late crop will get marketing assistance from the government from now on, under the loan program, instead of purchases.

ANNCR: No more purchases?

PMA: Oh, there will still be some purchases in areas where no storage is available. The idea behind the loan program is that the farmer puts his potatoes under loan, in storage. The government loan enables him to hold his potatoes until the market is less crowded. But, if he doesn't have any storage facilities or if none are available to him, then the government will buy his potatoes as a price-support measure. As you can see, the loan program is being used as a form of price-support.

ANNCR: Well, with the big potato crop you've been telling us about, I guess folks will just have to forget about their waistlines and help get this spud crop off the market.

PMA: Where'd you get that idea. It isn't the potato that increases weight... it's what folks put on the potato...the butter, or the gravy.

ANNCR: Well, now that's encouraging. And since we're getting close to brisk fall weather, perhaps folks will eat more baked potatoes.

PMA: Why limit them to baked potatoes. Potatoes can be served at any meal... morning, noon and night. And if the housewife is interested in cutting a few corners in her food budget, she'll find potatoes at the top of the list in food bargains these days.

ANNCR: Maybe that's what's the matter...folks are limiting their potato consumption to the dinner meal. But, say, about the only way to have spuds at breakfast is with your eggs and -------

PMA: And what?

ANNCR: Well, whatever the butcher has.....

PMA: Don't worry...perhaps before too many months, it will be "eggs and bacon" ...And while we're trying to get more folks to eat more poatoes, perhaps I should tell them about a pamphlet we have, "Potatoes At Any Meal". It tells how to serve spuds in many different ways at every meal of the day, plus suggestions for picnics and between-meal snacks.

ANNCR: You certainly should tell our listeners about this pamphlet,_____, if you expect them to help eat up the potatoes. Did you bring a copy along?

PMA: Here you are.

ANNCR: Fine. Then, at the close of the broadcast, I'll tell our listeners how to get this pamphlet.

PMA: Good enough. Now, as I mentioned a while ago...the main way to get the crop of potatoes we now have off the market, as well as the new fall crop....is through increased consumption.

ANNCR: Well, in the final analysis, that's the only way to market the crop, isn't it, _____? After all, the potatoes now in storage...the ones the government has purchased...and the potatoes that will be held under government loan...they'll all have to go on the market someday.

PMA: Exactly. Of course, the intermediate crop doesn't keep very well... that's why we need an increase in consumption now. However, a good portion of the late crop customarily goes into storage, so that we'll have potatoes in late winter and early spring....

ANNCR: As I remember, that's the time of the year we've been running out of spuds during the last few years....

PMA: You're right. Because of war needs plus high consumer demand, we haven't had enough potatoes to carry over. But from the looks of things we don't need to worry about a potato famine next February and March....

ANNCR: That should be good views for housewives!

PMA: For one thing, folks can get a hundred pound sack or so of the late crop to tide them over the so-called "famine" period...but as I mentioned, the mid-season crop does not store at all well, for any length of time.

ANNCR: ....So we have to eat 'em up. Okeh, we'll worry about storing some for spring when the late crop comes along and we see what the situation is. Now, this loan program,...how does it work?

PMA: Well, as I've said, loans are the means the government will use to support prices on the late crop. And these loans are available now. Farmers can get the full details from the county office of the Field Service Branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. That's the former county Agricultural Adjustment Administration office.

ANNCR: Could you explain briefly how these loans would work.

PMA: In the first place, all potatoes under loan are fully protected for price. Borrowers are encouraged to market their crop in an orderly way, either at or above support prices. Then, potatoes which they can't sell for at least support prices may be delivered to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

ANNCR: Is there any time limit on when a potato grower can apply for his loan?

PMA: Just like Christmass Shopping, and Income Tax Filing, and related matters, do it early ...and all papers must be completed by December 31, in order to get a loan. Growers everywhere are being urged to file early and avoid the rush. Obviously, this early application is for the benefit of the individual grower. The sooner he files his application, the sooner he gets his loan.

ANNCR: I probably ask you this question everytime you talk about the large potato crop...Are there any chances we might be shipping some to Europe and Asia for people in the liberated areas?

PMA: We still haven't the answer on that,_____...However, we know that during September and October, more poatoes will be moving to market than at any time of the year. So, it's important for growers and dealers to understand the urgency of the situation. The hope is they will store their crop if they have adequate facilities...

ANNCR: From what you've been telling us, the solution formarketing our large spud crop boils down to two jobs...one each for the farmer and consumer ....for the farmer, it's put your spuds in storage. For the consumer, it's eat more spuds.

PMA: Just as simple as A. B. C. ---we hope. Now, let's talk about a food item that we have less of than we need....fats and oils.

ANNCR: And that should call for my usual plug on fat salvage.

PMA: ...Except that when I get through telling folks how badly we're doing here in the West on the salvage of used household fats, perhaps our listeners will take the situation in their own hands.

ANNCR: ....You mean, collections aren't what they ought to be.

PMA: It's even worse than that. The Secretary of Agriculture has issued a special plea to housewives to give this job of saving used fats as much attention in peacetime as they gave it in wartime.

ANNCR: You've intimated that collections in the West are down...what's the damage?

PMA: In July, for the nine western states, collections were down about half a million pounds.

ANNCR: Humm...not a bit good, is it. Do you have any more recent figures?

PMA: Well, no. There are quite a few details involved in this reporting of collections...we're always about a month and a half behind. However, recent sporadic check-ups with renderers and local trade folks show we're still not doing so well.

ANNCR: What's the story here in our own state...more of the same?

PMA: I'm afraid so. July collections were _____ pounds...a decrease of _____.(IDAHO is only state showing an increase...please revise script accordingly.)

(IDAHO OFFICE NOTE:)

ANNCR: How about the other states of the region?

PMA: Idaho and Nevada are the only states showing a slight increase in collections....

ANNCR: Well...looks as if the housewives in these states are doing their part.

PMA: It would certainly help if the housewives in other states could do as well....Incidentally, I've neglected to mention that total collections in July for the nine western states amounted to something over one million seven hundred and forty-one thousand pounds....And that's a decrease of over four hundred and thirty-three thousand pounds from June.

ANNCR: ....about a twenty percent decrease....no wonder you government folks are getting worried.

PMA: We aren't the ones that should be worried. It's the consumers of the country who'll suffer if used fat collections don't begin showing in the "Up" column, instead of the "down".

ANNCR: Well, this shortage of fats and oils is a world situation...a war casualty, you might say.

PMA: And we can expect it for at least another six or eight months and maybe longer. That goal of 270 million pounds which was set early in the year represents a minimum need for used household fats. We started out early in the year with a good record...and until V-E Day, there was a continued increase. Since then, the decrease has been steady.

ANNCR: But the fats and oils situation hasn't changed a bit...if anything, the outlook isn't as good as it was.

PMA: Exactly, after all. we can't just sit by calmly and wait for the producing areas of the Pacific Islands to get reestablished...we need the fats and oils now to speed the processes or reconversion and to supply basic needs.

ANNCR: As long as the supply is short, I suppose we can expect to have fats and oils on the ration list, too.

PMA: You're quite right. It's to the advantage of every single housewife... for the personal interest of her own family...to cooperate in this national drive to salvage used fats until the world situation improves. Why, Europe has been short on fats and oils all through the war...and we've only felt the pinch the last year or so.

ANNCR: Well, I guess there's not much I can add to what you've been telling folks, that will make them realize how important it is to turn in used household fats to the butchers. The facts of the matter speak for themselves.

PMA: And let's hope the housewives will change those facts very soon, so that we can again report collections on the upgrade instead of the downgrade.

ANNCR: Incidentally, I'd better tell listeners about that potato pamphlet while I think about it. As I remember, it's called "Potatoes at any Meal".... and as usual, all they have to do is write to you in care of this station ...ask for the potato pamphlet...and very shortly a copy will be in the mail.

PMA: That should do it.

ANNCR: The pamphlet is "Potatoes at Any Meal"...write to _____(name of broadcaster), U. S. Department of Agriculture, care of station _____, and soon you all can help in the drive to get more potatoes consumed.... it will help the farmers...and remember, potatoes are the best food bargain right now.

PMA: Well spoken, _____, and thanks for your assistance.

ANNCR: And there you have it, friends, this week's report on homefront food activities. Listen in next week (again soon) at this same time for another report from _____of the Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture. This broadcast on America's food program is presented especially for _____farmers and consumers.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production & Marketing Administration
Reports & Special Programs Division
821 Market Street, Room 555
San Francisco 3, California
Western Region

Approx. Time 15 min.
September 26, 1945
District and State Directors
Can Fit to Alloted Time

FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM---AT HOME AND ABROAD
(R&SPD SCRIPT NO. 78)

Use of this weekly series has been cleared for time by the Office of War Information over the following radio stations: Z-Bar Network, Montana, KRBM, Bozeman; KGIR, Butte; KPFA, Helena; KFBC, Cheyenne, Wyoming; KDYL, Salt Lake City, Utah; KPHO, Phoenix, Arizona; KXL, Portland, Oregon; KIDO, Boise, and KRLC, Lewiston, Idaho; KGA, Spokane, Washington.

District and State Directors are urged to time all scripts in advance. News releases from this office are a good source of additional news items:

SUBJECT: World Sugar Situation

All music directions are purely optional, but would add finish to broadcast.

MUSIC UP AND UNDER

ANNCR: Good _____, friends. We bring you another of our weekly broadcasts about food. Now that Victory is here, everyone of us wants to do everything he or she can, to help this great nation of ours in the reconversion to peacetime living. Our government still has a tremendous food management job ahead. How is it handling this job? And what can you do to help? You'll find out if you listen each week to:

PMA: FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM.....AT HOME AND ABROAD.

ANNCR: And now, here is _____ _____, assistant state director for the Production and Marketing Administration, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Well, last week, _____, we talked about potatoes, a food we have plenty of right now, and fats and oils, a food we're short on. What's it going to be today?

PMA: More shortages,_____.....we're going to talk about the sugar situation this _____.

ANNCR: Okay, then I'm going to ask you a question before we get too deep in discussion. How has the ending of the war affected the situation in the United States?

PMA: The U. S. Department of Agriculture has just announced allocations of available sugar supplies for the fourth quarter of this year.... that is, for the October 1 - December 31 period. Civilians in this country will get 982 thousand tons....that includes sugar for home, industrial and institutional use. U. S. military and war services, including indirect use in confections, will receive 174 thousand tons.

ANNCR: How do those figures compare with last year's?

PMA: Briefly, each of us civilians will average about 73 pounds of sugar, compared with 89 pounds last year and 96 pounds for the pre-war years. During the war, the military used about twice as much sugar as civilians did....of course, this ratio is now changed. The military allocation of 174 thousand tons for the fourth quarter is 40 per cent less than was distributed in the fourth quarter of 1944. But you can see from this report that there still won't be enough sugar to meet all demands....either in this country or in others throughout the world.

ANNCR: And I suppose that the situation in one country affects other countries.

PMA: It certainly does. To show you just how....and why....let's take a look at world sugar supplies. Before the Japs surrendered, it was estimated that the United Nations and territory accessible to them, would produce this year a little over 20 million short tons of sugar, raw value. That's about five per cent less than last season.

ANNCR: I'll bet I can tell you one reason for the reduction....the drought in Cuba.

PMA: Right you are,_____. That caused the greatest reduction in world supplies...also, the fact that Cuba had no two-year old cane available for grinding. For awhile, we thought the drought had been broken, but reports now indicate that the 1946 Cuban sugar crop has been seriously affected by the same drought. Many ratoon fields were so badly damaged they had to be destroyed. Some new plantings died and others are so retarded they won't be available for harvest in 1946.

ANNCR: So that'll leave us with a lot less sugar than we'd planned on. How about European production?

PMA: The sugar crop in most European countries suffered a steady decrease during the war. The situation looks better now...beet sugar production in Western Europe will be somewhat larger than last year and should increase further as this area recovers from war. But there's a vital need for fertilizer and machinery. Active fighting destroyed and damaged not only land, but transportation and supplies. As Europe's sugar production improves, she'll need less from other areas, such as the Caribbean. That means more sugar will be available to the United States.

ANNCR: That's what I meant, when I said the situation in one country affected other countries. How about the other areas of the world. Won't Australia be able to export some sugar?

PMA: Yes, indeed. Australian production increased considerably in 1944. When more fertilizer and labor become available, there will be still larger crops...and much of this yield will go to Europe and Asia. Then, too, Puerto Rico expects a larger sugar crop next year. One of the bad spots, however, is the Philippines.

ANNCR: I guess the Japs practically wrecked sugar production in the islands.

PMA: The Japanese weren't interested in getting sugar from the Philippines. They had adequate supplies from Formosa and other sources. So they concentrated on increasing the output of rice and cotton. Before the the war, the islands exported nearly a millions tons of sugar, most of it to the United States. Thanks to the Japs, no sugar can be exported this year and very little in 1946.

ANNCR: So far, Cuba and the Philippines are the two main sugar-deficient areas. What's the outlook for the United States?

PMA: The situation here is better than in most countries. We expect a larger beet sugar yield than in recent years as mechanization is increased and farmers return to normal crop rotations. Our government is encouraging farmers to plant larger acreages by supporting sugar prices. But production still won't meet demand. You see, world sugar stocks have been going down since 1942. Before this, they had "backed up" in warehouses because there weren't enough ships and storage space to send sugar from producing to importing areas.

ANNCR: ....and, as I remember, sugar production was pretty high about that time.

PMA: ....which made an already tight storage situation even worse. To deal with this, production was reduced. Shipping improved in 1943 and sugar stocks moved faster, leaving a million tons less sugar in warehouses all over the world. By the end of this year, stocks will probably be close to a minimum.

ANNCR: Well, thank goodness, we have edible sirups to fall back on.

PMA: Yes, edible sirups have been life-savers in many instances where they could be used as sugar substitutes....in home canning, for example. Production of sirup increased greatly in 1943 and is continuing... although the total output this year may be smaller than last.

ANNCR: After all, even edible sirups require some sugar.

PMA: And with less sugar available to refiners, naturally, the production of sirup must decrease. However, we expect to have more of certain types of sirup....corn sirup, for instance. (PAUSE) Here's an item for the housewives. The long-absent sugar lump is preparing for a comeback. During wartime, practically all sugar lump production went to the armed forces and Lend-Lease. But with the war over, sugar lumps will soon again adorn the country's dinner...and tea...tables... in limited quantities.

ANNCR: Say, is there any chance that the price of sugar to consumers will rise during the coming year?

PMA: No, there isn't. The Commodity Credit Corporation has bought the 1944-45 Cuban sugar crop at a cost higher than that paid for the three previous crops. However, the price in this country will be no higher. Our government also purchased the 1944-45 Puerto Rican crop from individual sugar producers, at the same price paid in the two previous years. Then, the Defense Supplies Corporation has bought the exportable supply of blackstrap molasses from the Cuban and Puerto Rican crops..... this, too, was bought at the same price paid in the two previous years.

ANNCR: It looks as though Uncle Sam is going to make sure that his people are as well taken care of as possible, on this matter of sugar. Will the United States import sugar from any other sources?

PMA: Yes, we expect to get some from Hawaii. However, it will not be bought by the government for resale to refiners, as in the other cases. Hawaiian sugar is still handled by the sugar trade in much the same way as before the war, except that the government is paying part of the increased shipping costs.

ANNCR: I wish you'd explain to our listeners,_____,about the subsidy payments our government has made to sugar producers.

PMA: That's a pretty large order, _____, but I'll do my best. During the war as directed by Congress, the government has made various payments to sugar growers. I have in mind five types of payments made...we'll begin with the "conditional" payments which Uncle Sam made in 1942 and subsequent years....he pays a base rate of 80 cents per 100 pounds of raw sugar, with reductions for large producers. Payments have also been made to producers in the Virgin Islands.

ANNCR: I take it that there are conditions attached. What are they?

PMA: The prinicpal conditions to be met, in order for the producer to receive this particular type of subsidy are: elimination of child labor, except that of the immediate members of the producer's family....payment of fair and reasonable wages.....agreement to preserve the soil and keep it fertile....and to sell no more than the farm's proportionate share of its quota....that quota is determined by the area in which the farm is located. Then, if the producer is also a processor, he must agree to pay fair and reasonable prices for the sugar cane or sugar beets he buys from other producers.

ANNCR: Okay, that's the conditional payment. What are the others?

PMA: Well, there are abandonment and deficiency payments which have been made since 1937. The government pays sugar growers if their yields are reduced or if they have to abandon their acreages because of drought, flood, storm, freeze, disease or insect damage.

ANNCR: How is payment determined?

PMA: In cases of abandoned acreages, payments are made on one-third of the normal yield of sugar. Deficiency payments are made on the difference between 80 percent of the normal yield....and the actual yield.

ANNCR: That sounds perfectly logical and simple....but, at that, I'll bet it takes a lot of book work to figure out who gets what and why. Could you tell us how much money the government has spent on these subsidy payments?

PMA: The payments vary from year to year, of course. Total payments to cane and beet producers under the 1937 Sugar Act were 58 million dollars in 1942....during 1943 and '44, they went down to about 46 million. This year, the government expects to spend a total of around 51 million dollars.

ANNCR: That's a lot of money...but it's certainly well spent. We've covered three types of subsidy payments so far, _____. What are the other two?

PMA: One is payment of "excess" costs.....resulting from the war. This covers mainly...increased costs of transportation and storage. The other is an "incentive" payment.....

ANNCR: .....no doubt to encourage producers to increase their production.

PMA: Right. And that's all the news we have on the sugar situation to date.

ANNCR: Let's see....we can expect a somewhat larger sugar production in 1946 throughout the world....but there won't be enough sugar to meet all demands. Cuban production will be seriously affected by the same drought which reduced last year's crop. European beet sugar yield should increase gradually in the next few years.

PMA: And sugar production in the Philippines should increase in the same manner...although recovery there may be slower, due to the length of time necessary to re-establish cane fields and to harvest a crop.

ANNCR: The wartime production of sugar....plus rationing....have encouraged increased production of edible sirups, especially those manufactured by cane sugar refiners.

PMA: Yes....output of edible sirups in 1944 jumped to about five times the pre-war average. But manufacture of edible sirups will naturally take some sugar away from the family sugar bowl.

ANNCR: Then we mustn't forget the fact that our government has bought the 1944-45 crops of Cuban and Puerto Rican sugar. Although we paid a higher price for the Cuban crop than usual.....the price to American refiners will be the same as last year.

PMA: This country won't get all the sugar it has purchased from Cuba, however. Part of it will go to Canada, Great Britain, Russia and the liberated areas...by previous agreement. (PAUSE) Also, the United States has paid part of the increased wartime costs of shipping sugar from Hawaii.

ANNCR: .....and various government subsidy programs for sugar producers have been in effect throughout the war....to encourage an increase in production....

PMA: ....with no increase in consumer prices. (PAUSE) And that pretty well sums up what we have to say about the sugar situation...in this country ....and all over the world.

ANNCR: And there you have it, friends, this week's report on homefront food activities. _____, of the Production & Marketing Administration U. S. Department, will be back again soon (next week at this same time) to give you current news and information on FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM..... AT HOME AND ABROAD. This broadcast on America's food program is presented especially for _____ farmers and consumers.